K. Ireland. Commons, House of.

MINUTES of EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

TALLAGH ELECTION.

1778

BRITISH MUSEUM

CASE
OF THE
Borough of Tallagh,
IN THE
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

THE Committee was chosen on Friday the 6th day of February, 1778, and consisted of the following gentlemen:

Robert Waller, Esquire, Chairman.
Thomas Moore, Esquire.
Thomas Burgh, of Old Town, Esquire.
Henry Pomeroy, Esquire.
Thomas Burgh, of Chapel-Izod, Esquire,
Francis Macnamara, Esquire.
Laurence Harman Hanman, Esquire.
John Handcock, Esquire.
Sir James May, Baronet.
Sir Henry Hartstonge, Baronet.

Edward Fitzgerald, Esquire.
Francis Mathew, Esquire.
Thomas Smyth, Esquire.

Nominee for the Petitioners, } John Lloyd, Esq;
Nominee for the sitting Member, } Thomas Adderly, Esq;

Petitioners—John Hobson, Esq; and several Inhabitants of the Borough of Tallagh.

Sitting Member—Nicholas Lysaght, Esq,

Counsel for the Petitioners—Mr. Paul, Mr. Curran, and Mr. Boyd.

Counsel for the sitting Member—Mr. Bennet,* Mr. Wolfe, and Mr. Wybrants.

After reading the petition, the committee

Resolved, "That some persons should appear before the committee, on behalf of the petitioners, stating themselves inhabitants of the town and borough of Tallagh, to avow the petition."

And a Mr. Benjamin Green having, in consequence thereof, avowed it,

The committee resolved,

"That the counsel for the inhabitants of the borough of Tallagh, be called on to proceed in

* Now Mr. Justice Bennet.

the

the first instance, on that part of their petition, which related to the notice given by the returning officer, for holding the election."

And also, Resolved, "That no person should be examined before the committee, who had been in the room during the examination of any witness."

William Casey was sworn to prove the Service on George Sullivan, who was Seneschal of the Borough of Tallagh.

He had served him in person—Sullivan said he had the gout, but that he should be able to attend the committee, if he came in a carriage. The witness had served him in due form. A Witness.

George Sullivan was then called, and not appearing, it was ordered by the committee, that George Sullivan be reported to the House.

Joseph Huddy was produced to prove posting of the Notice.

The witness lived in Tallagh, and was there on the sixth of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six—About seven o'clock in the evening, he saw a man alight, and post up a writ on the market-house—The man was George Sullivan; the purport of the writ was, for chooſing two discreet persons to serve in parliament. Another Witness.

A paper

A paper was then produced to the committee.

To the beſt of the witneſs's knowledge, the paper then produced was of George Sullivan's hand-writing, and the identical writ poſted up—Witneſs has ſeen George Sullivan write ſeveral times—has ſeen him write in court—To the beſt of his knowledge it was not many minutes over or under ſeven o'clock when Sullivan poſted the writ—Witneſs looked at the writ, it was to hold an election between eight and eleven o'clock on Friday the tenth of May; there was no ſeal on it—The name of George Sullivan was to the bottom of the writ; no other notice was poſted up that he ſaw—He ſaw Sullivan take another notice up to the church, but did not ſee the notice which was poſted up at the church—Witneſs read the notice; to the beſt of his knowledge that was the paper which Sullivan poſted.

He was thoſe examined.

George Sullivan did not ſtay many moments, until he poſted up the writ—Witneſs ſaw him alight and walk down ſtreet to the market-houſe, and there poſt it up—Mr. Benjamin Green told witneſs what a o'clock it was; but witneſs did not know whether Green was an active friend of Mr. Hobſon's or not—Green lived a little above the market-houſe—Green came down to the market-houſe the minute after the notice was put up; but when Green heard the clamour about

bout the writ, he came down to look at it—Witneſs could not ſay, whether Green ſaw the writ put up or not, nor what the notice was that was put up on the church, as he never ſaw it; nor whether he ſaw Sullivan after he came down from the church or not.

An atteſted copy of the mandate directed to the ſheriff of the county of Waterford, was now offered in evidence, but objected to by the counſel for the ſitting members, as the original ſhould have been produced.

It was replied by the counſel for the petitioners, that the Seneſchal was in poſſeſſion of the original.

But it was anſwered on the other ſide, as it has not appeared that the Seneſchal's or original paper have been kept by the ſitting members, the copy cannot be examined in evidence.

On this the following queſtion was put:

That a paper importing to be a copy of the ſheriff's precept to the Seneſchal of the borough of Tallagh, offered by the counſel for the petitioners in evidence, be read before this committee.

And it paſſed in the negative.

The

The Poll Book was then produced.

Charles Wickham, being sworn,

Another Witness. Declared that the book in his hand, was the poll book for the borough and manor of Tallagh and Lisfinny, taken on the last general election for that borough—Witness believed that every word in it was of his own hand-writing—Witness was sworn as clerk under Mr. Sullivan, the Seneschal, to take the poll on the election—Did not recollect that Mr. Sullivan made any acknowledgement to him, of the time of posting the notice for holding the election—Witness began to take the poll on the tenth of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, which he believed was Friday—Witness did not know where the poll book had been since he delivered it up to the Seneschal, on the day the poll closed, or the day after, to the best of his belief—Witness never wrote any thing in the book at any time, unless when in court, except the word *juror*—Believed he took all the objections that were made during the poll, and generally read to the candidates what he had so written, to see whether they were the very objections which had been made.

On his Cross-Examination

He said that he believed that the Seneschal administered the oath to him, (the witness)—that the Seneschal was sworn by the Rev. Jabez Henry, who was an elector—The Seneschal took the

oaths

oaths in the court-house, in presence of all the candidates—To the best of the witness's recollection, he believed that Mr. Hobson made no objection to the swearing of the Seneschal, nor did any other person—All the candidates must have heard the oath administered to the Seneschal, as the court was very small—Colonel Cane and Mr. Lysaght declared, they were ready to postpone the election for two, three, or four days, if Mr. Hobson had any objection—Witness believed, that it was equal to the sitting members to have the election postponed to a future day—and that this was a sincere declaration—It was made in open court—The poll began on Friday, and held until the Wednesday following—The witness was clerk to the Seneschal all the time, and generally went into court about ten, and continued there until four—The witness did believe that there was full opportunity for every person who chose to poll to come in and poll: and the usual proclamations were made during the poll—The candidates declared they had no more freeholders to poll, and then three proclamations were made—The Seneschal asked Mr. Lysaght, Colonel Cane, and Mr. Hobson, severally, if they had more freeholders to poll, who answered they had not—The witness recollected, that Mr. Hobson had made a speech to the electors, in which he informed them, that he had performed his promise to them, in standing the poll to the last man that he had to produce—The

witneſs believed that Mr. Hobſon was ſincere in his declaration, but could not tell whether any perſon who had a right to vote, did not vote—The witneſs believed, that every perſon who had a right to vote, had full opportunity to come in and poll, as the poll was known of within twenty miles round.—The witneſs heard that Mr. Hobſon was canvaſſing votes for near a year before—One hundred and ninety-two were the whole of the numbers admitted to vote.

For Colonel Cane,	—	140
Mr. Lyſaght,	—	152
Mr. Hobſon,	—	74

Admitted votes.

William Evans was next produced.

Another Witneſs.

He lived when at home in the town of Tallagh, and was in Tallagh on the ſixth of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix. The witneſs was by when the notice was poſted up, and three cheers were given. One John Newel, to the beſt of his knowledge, was the man who poſted the notice up, but Mr. Sullivan was by—The notice was poſted up on the ſouth end of the market-houſe, facing the Barracks, on Monday, about ſeven o'clock, or a little after—The notice was in writing.

On

On his Croſs Examination,

He ſaid that he had no watch to aſcertain the time, and that he did not read the notice, when it was firſt poſted, as there was a crowd about it.

The petitioners here cloſed their caſe, as to the notice; and the ſitting members offered nothing in oppoſition.

It was then reſolved by the committee,

"That the petitioners complaint, as to the failure of time, in poſting the notice, did not affect the election."

An atteſted copy of the charter was then offered on the behalf of the petitioners, and admitted by the committee as evidence.

James Shannon was ſworn, to prove the Copy of the Charter of the Borough of Tallagh.

He produced a true copy, and had found the original in the Rolls-office, and had compared his copy with the original.

The copy of the charter was then read.

William M'Kay, an acting Clerk in the Hanaper Office, being ſworn,

Produced ſeveral writs, for returning of members to ſerve in parliament for Tallagh—The in-

denture dated the eleventh of May, one thouſand ſix hundred and thirteen, was read, in 11th James—Between B. Smith, Eſq; and Price Power, Eſq; and that they and the ſovereign, burgeſſes, and commonalty, had elected Garrett Lowther, and Laurence Parſons, burgeſſes, to do for themſelves, and the commonalty—The indenture of the twelfth of Auguſt, one thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-five, 7th William, was alſo produced—Roger Power, ſovereign of Tallagh, with aſſent and conſent of the reſt of the burgeſſes, freemen, and inhabitants of ſaid borough, had returned Samuel Maynard, and John Butts—Signed Roger Power—It was under the common ſeal.

The indenture of the firſt of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-four, between Jeremiah Coghlan, ſeneſchal of the borough and manor of Tallagh, and William Smith, high-ſheriff of the county of Waterford, ſet forth, that the ſeneſchal and inhabitants of the ſaid borough, for electing, &c. as a burgeſs for ſaid borough, had elected John Colthurſt, &c. The writ directed a burgeſs to be elected for the borough of Tallagh—The writ of one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three, directed a burgeſs to be elected for the borough of Tallagh—The indenture of one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three, was to William Green, high ſheriff of the county of Waterford, and William Connor,

not, seneschal, and the rest of the burgesses and protestant inhabitants of the borough and manor of Tallagh, in said county.

William M'Kay was again produced.

The indenture of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, was between Henry Alcock, Esq; high sheriff of the county of Waterford, and William Connor, seneschal, and the rest of the burgesses, and protestant inhabitants of the borough of Tallagh, for the election of burgesses to serve in parliament for said borough—The return sometimes mentioned *Manor*; the writ mentioned nothing but *Borough*.

The vote of Mathew Parker, Esq; was then objected to by the petitioners.

It was admitted by the sitting members, that Mr. Parker resided more than one mile and a half from the church of Tallagh, and that his freehold is more than one mile and a half from the same church.

And therefore the counsel for the petitioners, charged Mr. Parker with being incapable of voting, as he lived at a greater distance than one mile and a half from the church of Tallagh, and further insisted, that no freeholder whether within or without the limits, had a right to vote—The petitioner here closed his case, as to this point.

The

The counſel for the ſitting members referred to a proviſion in the charter, (page 61, 62, 63,) and cited the caſe of the borough of Colcheſter, 3 Burrowes, 1867, to prove the right of voters under Mr. Parker's circumſtances.

William Connor was produced by the Sitting Members, and after ſome Objection to his Admiſſibility, which was over-ruled, he was ſworn,

And declared that he well knew the borough and manor of Tallagh and Liſfinny, that the inhabitants have heretofore been admitted to vote. That Mathew Parker was a freeholder of ſaid manor; but could not tell how far his freehold might be from the church—The greateſt diſtance he knew of freeholds, from which men were allowed to vote, was about four miles, or a little better—The witneſs knew the precincts of the manor—The borough and manor of Tallagh and Liſfinny, have the ſame precincts—The borough and manor of Tallagh and Liſfinny, are one diſtinct borough, although they have two names—The witneſs's reaſon for knowing this, was, that all proceſſes come from the ſame court, and run thus, "*Borough and Manor of Tallagh and Liſfinny, to wit,*"—Proceſſes iſſued from this court extend to the limits of the borough and manor—The witneſs could not tell whether any perſon did conceive that there was a diſtinction between Tallagh and Liſfinny. When a ſurvey was made, it was called "*Tallagh and Liſfinny.*"—The witneſs

neſs knew that freeholders living in the manor of Tallagh and Lisfinny, have been admitted to vote, and have voted particularly at an election when the witneſs was preſent in one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, wherein freeholders did vote. The witneſs recollected the election in one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight; at that time ſome of the inhabitants tendered their votes as inhabitants, but were not admitted to vote as ſuch, becauſe they had not paid their rates and taxes. Witneſs thought that the majority in one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, of voters, were freeholders, and the election turned on their voting as freeholders, as the inhabitants had not paid their rates and taxes.—The witneſs had exerciſed the office of ſeneſchal, and had received precepts from the high ſheriff of the county, to hold elections.

On his Croſs Examination

He ſaid the firſt election which he remembered in Tallagh, was in one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, and the only objection he recollected was, againſt one gentleman, to whom it was objected that his voice was not good, but witneſs did not recollect any freeholder to have been objected to—The witneſs remembered the election in one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, but could not recollect whether freeholders were objected to at that election; a gentleman (a member of the Houſe of Commons) was objected

objected to, for living out of the manor. The witneſs made no return on a conteſted election but one, and did not recollect any objections made to any of the inhabitants living more than one mile and a half from the church. The witneſs was agent to the Duke of Devonſhire. The ſeneſchal on the laſt election was a George Sullivan, who was appointed by the Duke of Devonſhire; the appointment was under the hand and ſeal of the Duke of Devonſhire. The witneſs was appointed agent to the Duke of Devonſhire, in the beginning of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix.—The candidates in one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, were Mr. Lyſaght, Colonel Cane, and Mr. Wallis.—The witneſs had no recollection, whether objections were made to the freeholders in one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, nor whether Mr. Wallis made any objection, but for want of freehold, in the common converſation. The witneſs had heard perſons ſay, that freeholders had no right to vote; but thoſe perſons were moſtly of the common people. The witneſs had been told, Mr. Hobſon declared, that freeholders had no right to vote as ſuch, and did hear that Mr. Hobſon objected to the voting of ſheriffs. The inhabitants of Tallagh vote when they pay rates and taxes, whether freeholders or not.—The inhabitants of Liſſinny vote when they pay rates and taxes, whether freeholders or not.—The witneſs had heard they had a charter, but could not tell when he firſt heard it. He never

met

met with a charter among the papers belonging to the borough. The witneſs had heard that the inhabitants of Kilwater may have voted, and was pretty certain that they had voted, particularly in one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix. All the inhabitants in the manor of Tallagh and Lisfinny, in whatever pariſh they live, were allowed to vote, provided they pay the rates and taxes.

Richard Huddy, was next produced.

He knew the manor of Tallagh and Lisfinny, thoſe forty-eight or forty-nine years, being ſeventy-one years old—The witneſs remembered an election for members in Colonel Maynard's time, above forty years ago, wherein the freeholders were admitted to vote—It was a diſputed election—He remembered Colonel Bagſhaw's election—There were ſome other gentleman up at the ſame time—The witneſs remembered Colonel Cane had an election, which was diſputed—He remembered Mr. Joſeph Lyſaght's election, there was a candidate againſt him—He remembered General Gilborne's election, there was an oppoſition to him—He remembered the election when Mr. Wallis was candidate, *the freeholders voted at every one of theſe elections*, as well as the houſekeepers—The witneſs remembered perſons who lived out of the manor voting; he ſaw their names taken down, and heard no objections to them.

On his Croſs Examination,

He ſaid he remembered the manor of Tallagh, forty-ſeven or forty-eight years, but could not rightly tell, what was the firſt election held after he knew the borough—He had heard objections to the freeholders made, but never at the table—He remembered at the laſt election, and that no objection to the freeholders was then made—The witneſs voted as a potwallaper.—He had had heard there were certain limits to the borough, which limits were one mile and a half from the church door—The witneſs knew nothing of what belonged to a charter, he was at the table only until he was called on, and heard no objections to the freeholders, while he was there—The inhabitants voted on that election—If any inhabitants who lived more than one mile and a half from the church voted, witneſs believed they were objected to.

John Evans, was next produced.

He knew the manor of Tallagh and Liſfinny, forty-one or forty-two years; was fifty years old—The firſt election he remembered was about that time, between Maynard and Colthurſt.—The freeholders of the manor of Tallagh, voted as freeholders on both ſides—The witneſs did not know whether perſons living more than one mile and a half from the church voted—The witneſs had

had attended no other election until the laſt, as he was out of the country.

On his Croſs Examination,

He ſaid he did not know where the freeholders lived that voted—He had heard the limits were one mile and a half from the church, and on Maynard's election, a ſurveyor was brought from Dublin to meaſure one mile and a half round the church—This meaſurement was made in regard to the potwallapers, who were entitled to vote—The witneſs could not tell whether any perſons who did not live within the limits, were allowed to vote, the right of their voting, he heard, was to be tried in Dublin—He could not tell whether any freeholder voted at any election who lived more than one mile and a half; but was certain that freeholders within one mile and a half voted, as his father voted as a freeholder—The ſurvey was made on account of the potwallapers—The two candidates were Robin Maynard and Mr. Colthurſt—The witneſs was ſure, the ſurvey was paid for by Robin Maynard, who preſented a petition, in the event of which Mr. Colthurſt was returned.

William Kirby, Eſq; was produced.

He knew the manor and borough of Tallagh, ever ſince he knew any thing, having reſided very near the town of Tallagh—He remembered elections in Tallagh—The proteſtant inhabitants

and freeholders of the town and manor of Tallagh, had always voted as long as he could recollect—The limits are about four or five miles, extending more to the East, than the West; there is a part that does not extend one mile and a half from the church, it lies to the westward of the church, and does not extend more than three quarters of a mile—The general reputation of persons having a right to vote, was, that it lay in the sheriff's and protestant inhabitants of the borough and manor of Tallagh and Lisfinny—If the sheriffs lie in the manor, it has been sufficient to entitle them to vote, whether they reside there or not.

On his Cross Examination,

He said that he believed, that he remembered the borough sixteen or eighteen years—He remembered elections when a boy, about sixteen years ago, for members of parliament—Witness had seen sheriffs vote, and did hear there were objections made to their voting—The first election he remembered, was one, when a Sir John Colthurst was candidate.—Witness had heard sheriffs were objected to before that time, but could form no belief about it. Witness had heard that a charter was granted to that borough, and that by that charter, the right of voting was in the inhabitants; but can form no belief as to that point—Witness had heard, the voters were to live within certain limits, but did not give a great

deal

deal of credit to this—He had heard the limits were an English mile and a half from the church—The witneſs believed that the charter had no influence on any election that he knew of, as he had never heard, that it had been attended to on any former petition—The witneſs had voted on the laſt election as a freeholder, being an inhabitant of Tallagh; when he voted he had a right to vote as an inhabitant—If he had any doubt of his vote being admiſſible as a freeholder, he certainly would have voted as an inhabitant, but he had not the laſt doubt of it—The firſt election he remembered particularly, was one, where Mr. Wallis was candidate—Mr. Connor was then ſeneſchal, and attended pretty conſtantly during the election—The witneſs had heard, that objections were made to freeholders, his own vote having been objected to on the laſt election, in one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, on the ground of his being a freeholder.

Richard Huddy was next produced.

He remembered the borough of Tallagh forty-eight years, but never heard of a ſovereign or burgeſſes elected during that time—He remembered Mr. Joſeph Lyſaght elected to the beſt of his knowledge—Colonel Colthurſt was elected with him—The witneſs *was never appointed with any other perſon to make objections to freeholders.*

Here

Here the counſel for the ſitting members cloſed as to the point of right of the freeholders to vote.

The counſel for the petitioner deſired to be admitted to give parole evidence, that the votes of freeholders had been continually objected to.

But the oppoſite counſel objected to the petitioner going into further evidence, as they had already produced the charter in evidence.

On this point the committee reſolved,

"That the counſel for the petitioners be admitted to go into further evidence, ſo far only as diſcrediting the teſtimony of witneſſes produced by counſel for the ſitting members."

Joſeph Huddy, was produced by the Petitioners, for that Purpoſe.

He was at an election for Tallagh, when Mr. Joſeph Lyſaght, and Sir Robert Deane, were candidates; and alſo Sir James Cotter.—*Richard Huddy was at that election, and did make objections to freeholders, by the order of Mr. Lyſaght, who choſe four perſons to make objections to all freeholders whatſoever, and to all voters who lived without the borough, out ſide one mile and a half of the borough—The witneſs was one, and Richard Huddy was another.* Mr. Lyſaght made the evidence ſtay by his left hand—Mr. Lyſaght produced the charter

charter—Richard Huddy who made the objections, was the ſame Richard Huddy who was examined here.

Colonel Cane, had 42 Freeholders, diſqualified.

Mr. Hobſon, 13 ditto. ditto.

Ditto, 32 votes to be ſet up.

The Right Honourable the Attorney General was produced.

He was concerned for Mr. Wallis, as counſel in one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight—Was at the firſt election, and was very attentive to all that paſſed.—The witneſs believed that there were objections made to all freeholders who lived more than one mile and a half from the church, but there were perſons who appeared and voted on both ſides, that did not live in the circle—A Mr. Percival and a Mr. Gumbleton voted on Mr. Wallis's ſide—It was ſaid by ſome at that time, that potwallapers living one mile and a half from the church, were thoſe who had a right to vote; by others, that freeholders living in the manor at large, had alſo that right—From the beſt of his recollection, witneſs was inſtructed to make objections, and believed he did make all the objections, but referred the committee to the poll books.

On

On his Croſs Examination,

He ſaid that Mr. Wallis was not returned; but believed that Mr. Cane and Mr. Lyſaght were returned—Mr. Wallis ſtood on the intereſt of the freeholders living within a mile and a half of the church.

Henry Wallis was produced.

He recollected the election at Tallagh, in one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, himſelf being then a candidate—There was a general objection made to all freeholders on his behalf.—There was an objection made to all inhabitants who lived a mile and a half beyond the church. The witneſs remembered an election at Tallagh, in one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, there were objections made at that election to freeholders in general, and to all inhabitants living beyond the limits, which were one mile and a half.

On his Croſs Examination,

He ſaid, he had himſelf voted in one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, as his freehold lying four miles from the church—He had attended at the election in one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, and every election ſince Sir Henry Cavendiſh's election.—The witneſs took the poll at that election, which was in one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-one. There were

were objections made at that election, to all freeholders without exception, and all inhabitants living one mile and a half from the church, but the seneschal over-ruled the objections, and allowed the votes.

Actual inhabitants voted for Col. Cane,	78
Mr. Hobson,	51
Majority for Col. Cane, (actual inhabitants)	27
Those who lived more than a mile and a half from the church, who voted for Colonel Cane,	17
Mr. Hobson,	11
Majority of this description for Colonel Cane,	6
Freeholders in the town of Tallagh, for Colonel Cane,	26
Mr. Hobson,	8
Majority of this description for Colonel Cane,	18
Freeholders out of Tallagh, for Colonel Cane,	19
Mr. Hobson,	4
Majority of this description for Colonel Cane,	15
Majority in all for Colonel Cane,	66

A question was then proposed that it be resolved,

"That William Cooke, not reſiding within an Engliſh mile and a half of the church of Tallagh, but having a freehold within a mile and a half of the ſaid church, had a right to vote at the laſt election for members to ſerve in parliament for the borough of Tallagh."

It paſſed in the negative.

William Caſey was produced againſt John Parker's Vote,

And proved his reſidence to be beyond the limits, his evidence was objected to by the ſitting members, as having ſigned the petition of the inhabitants.—And it was admitted by William Caſey, that he had ſigned the petition of the inhabitants of Tallagh.

Petitioner here cloſed his caſe.

And the chairman was directed by the committee, and did accordingly inform the houſe, that the ſelect committee, appointed to take into conſideration the matter of the petition of John Hobſon, Eſq; and the petition of Benjamin Green, and others, inhabitants of the borough of Tallagh, in the county of Waterford, complaining of an undue election, and return for the ſaid borough; and alſo to try and determine the merits of the ſaid petition, had determined,

"That

"*That Nicholas Lyſaght, Eſq; is duly elected a burgeſs to ſerve in parliament, for the ſaid borough.*"

Alſo, "*That Nicholas Lyſaght, Eſq; is duly returned a burgeſs, to ſerve in parliament for the ſaid borough.*"

Alſo, "*That Hugh Cane, Eſq; is duly elected a burgeſs, to ſerve in parliament, for the ſaid borough.*"

Alſo, "*That Hugh Cane, Eſq; is duly returned a burgeſs, to ſerve in parliament for the ſaid borough.*"

And the ſaid determinations were ordered to be entered on the journals of this houſe.

Ir. Commons Journals, vol. 18. pa. 351.

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